

PREVENTION OF INJURY TO FISH AND WILDLIFE FROM THE USE OF INSECTICIDES, HERBICIDES, AND PESTICIDES—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE (S. REPT. NO. 1053)

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, from the Committee on Commerce, I report favorably, with amendments, Senate bill 1251, which amends the act of August 1, 1958, in order to prevent or minimize injury to fish and wildlife by the use of insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, and pesticides; and I submit thereon a report.

The bill was originally introduced by the distinguished junior Senator from Oregon [Mrs. NEUBERGER], on behalf of herself, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. LONG], and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. McINTYRE]; but the bill has been considerably amended. However, that fact does not detract at all from the objectives of the authors of the original bill.

The bill now being reported turns out to be more or less a committee bill, as the report on it will show; but I want the Record to show that these Senators have long been advocates of this inquiry, in hopes we can do something about the increasing injury to fish and wildlife from the use of insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, and pesticides.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. RIBICOFF in the chair). The report will be received and the bill will be placed on the calendar.

REPORT ON DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

Mr. JOHNSTON, from the Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Papers in the Executive Departments, to which was referred for examination and recommendation a list of records transmitted to the Senate by the Archivist of the United States, dated May 25, 1964, that appeared to have no permanent value or historical interest, submitted a report thereon, pursuant to law.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. ELLENDER (by request):
S. 2884. A bill to repeal certain acts relating to exportation of tobacco plants and seed, standards for grains, naval stores and wool, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. CARLSON:
S. 2885. A bill for the relief of Vladimir Gasparovic and Dragica Rendulic Gasparovic; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. ANDERSON:
Address by Mr. Nathan Koenig, Chairman, U.S.F.A.O. Inter-Agency Subcommittee on Codex Alimentarius and Special Assistant to the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, delivered before the 24th annual meeting of the Institute of Food Technologists on May 25, relating to the need for a system of international food standards.

By Mr. RANDOLPH:
Address by Associate Justice William O. Douglas, Supreme Court of the United States delivered at the commencement exercises of West Virginia State College, Institute, W. Va., Saturday, May 30, 1964.

Article by Miss Sylvia Porter, "Age Little Bar to Performance," regarding employment discrimination because of age in recognition of Senior Citizens Month.

By Mr. DOUGLAS:
Address entitled "Individual Responsibility and the Negro Image," delivered by John H. Johnson, president, Johnson Publishing Co., and publisher of Ebony and Jet magazines, together with foreword by Henry Steeger, president, National Urban League.

By Mr. BURDICK:
Editorial entitled "There's Enlightenment of Some Kind in Area of What Negro Is After," published in the Fargo Forum, May 30, explaining how Concordian College in Morehead, Minn., faced a problem in racial relations.

By Mr. JOHNSTON:
Editorial tribute to the late Rufus W. Fant, published in the Anderson (S.C.) Independent of May 22, 1964.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, what is the pending business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no morning business—

Mr. STENNIS. Is the Senate in the morning hour?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes. Morning business is in order.

Mr. STENNIS. I think the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] has a matter to present.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I have a statement which will take about 5 minutes. If it is agreeable to the Senate to give me extra time over and above my 3-minute allotment, I shall be glad to deliver my statement now.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, according to news reports some 30 topflight Government officials and their aids are meeting in Honolulu to consider our future course of action in southeast Asia.

I assume that one proposal which will receive consideration is the possible extension of hostilities outside the borders of South Vietnam—also the stationing of U.S. troops in Thailand and the more extensive use of our Air Force over Laos and possibly other areas.

A few years ago, units of our Armed Forces went into South Vietnam at the request of a friendly government—that of Ngo Dinh Diem. We went in there to help check and eradicate a few small scattered groups of rebels or bandits

which were carrying out hit and run raids against the Government.

For the first 2 or 3 years conditions appeared to be more or less static. Thanks to our economic aid, there was some increase in the living standards of some of the people. Public works were improved—the people remained friendly to the United States.

Under our supervision, the Vietnamese Army received instructions in the use of military equipment, including planes.

A little over 2 years ago disturbing reports began to come from South Vietnam. People who had been in that country—some of them for a long time—brought back reports of a growing lack of cooperation among the Vietnamese people, of instances of graft in government contracts, of a growing inability to deal with rebel bands, of the buildup of a class of idle rich and a general worsening of conditions, militarily as well as otherwise.

Late last summer, the Comptroller General reported to Congress that there was no record of large shipments of grain and food destined to South Vietnam ever having been received there. Where these commodities went, no one seems to know.

During this same period of time, officials of the executive branch were appearing before committees of Congress assuring us that all was going well, and while it might take a little time, success was just around the corner. The Secretary of Defense even talked optimistically of withdrawing most of our forces at an early date.

It was not until last fall that officials of the administration appeared before the Foreign Relations Committee and told us what we all had known for some time—conditions were worse, not better. The assassination of President Diem made any further assumption that all was going well a futile pretense.

The whole world now knows of our predicament, and in the eyes of the world the United States will always be held largely responsible for the death of President Diem, who was without doubt a friend of the Western Nations and a foe of communism.

Now, our problem has become compounded. Not only have we assumed the responsibility for maintaining a stable government in South Vietnam; not only are we concerned with the possible loss of large markets for American commodities in southeast Asia; and not only are we disturbed by increasing dissension among our friends and allies, particularly France, but for some there is the problem of making things look better for those same people who only last year were telling us that all was going well.

There are those who advocate an early withdrawal of our forces in South Vietnam. There are others who advocate an expansion of military operations to other countries, particularly North Vietnam, and even China itself. These people seem to have short memories, far shorter than the French, who learned much at Dien Bien Phu.

If the Chinese or North Vietnamese would only fight with planes or tanks or something modern, we could knock them right out of the sky, bomb their roads, bridges, and fuel supply depots, and win without too much difficulty.

However, like the Vietcong, who are now giving us so much trouble to the South of Saigon, the Chinese would probably insist on using foot soldiers.

We had some experience with them in North Korea. If we are now having so much difficulty in coping with 25,000 to 80,000 Vietcong rebels, would we find it easier to deal with possibly a couple million better trained troops from the North?

I know the answer that some will give to this question—blast their cities and supply depots with nuclear bombs if necessary. I agree that such a procedure would bring results—results which I do not like to contemplate.

An expansion of military operations leading to a general war in southeast Asia will not have my support. I would not object to stationing detachments of reasonable numbers in Thailand for defensive purposes if the government of that country requests it and if the government and people of Thailand are willing to defend their own country with full force, and if such action is not a prelude to a wide expansion of the war.

Neither would I withdraw precipitately from South Vietnam. It will be necessary to render both military and economic assistance to that country for some time—maintaining a stalemate with the rebels for the time being if that is the best we can do.

Officials of the United States should not hesitate to meet with representatives of other countries to discuss problems relative to Cambodia, Laos, or any other country where an international conference promises a degree of hope for the people concerned and a lessening of the chance of war.

The facilities of the United Nations should be used to the fullest feasible extent. The United States cannot afford to go it alone when the security of the Nation and of the world is threatened.

Where does the responsibility rest for deciding what course our country should follow relative to the southeast Asia problems? Well, not with Secretary McNamara, not with Secretary Rusk, not with Ambassador Lodge, even though these three may play important roles as advisers.

The responsibility rests squarely and heavily on the shoulders of the President of the United States, and the correctness of his decision will determine his place in history, provided, of course, that there is a history.

WYOMING SPACE AGE CONFERENCE AND EXPOSITION

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, an event of singular importance to the State of Wyoming opens at Riverton Thursday. The second annual Wyoming Space Age Conference and Exposition will feature addresses by Air Force Chief of Staff Gen. Curtis LeMay and leading figures in the military and space age.

To better explain the event, its importance to Wyoming and to the Nation, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD three press releases alluding to the speakers and program of Wyoming's Space Age Conference and Exposition.

There being no objection, the press releases were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WYOMING SPACE AGE CONFERENCE AND EXPOSITION—GEN. CURTIS E. LEMAY KEYNOTES CONFERENCE

RIVERTON.—Gen. Curtis E. LeMay, who will keynote Wyoming's second Space Age Conference and Exposition in Riverton June 4, has a distinguished record of service for his country.

General LeMay will speak at a noon banquet Thursday, June 4, following dedication of the exposition Thursday morning.

E. B. Fitzgerald, president of Cutler-Hammer, Inc., speaks to an evening banquet climaxing the daylong conference.

Theme of the Thursday afternoon conference is "The Technological Revolution." It features four leaders from the university, industry, and the Air Force.

"General LeMay is a military leader of unquestionable stature and integrity," stated Senator MILWARD L. SIMPSON in announcing that the famed flying general would come to Riverton. "His leadership and vision have helped mold an Air Force second to none in the world. His concern for our national security and his lifetime of experience serving his country in war and peace make him preeminently qualified to speak to Wyomingites on the space age to which America's future is so inextricably bound."

The 57-year-old LeMay is an active, jet-qualified pilot and usually flies his own plane. He is a native of Columbus, Ohio, and graduated from Ohio State with a civil engineering degree.

General LeMay has been at the cornerstone of many of the Air Force's greatest achievements. He participated in the first mass flight of B-17's to South America in 1939; he led the famed Regensburg shuttle bombing mission from England to Africa; he organized B-29's in the Pacific; he set a nonstop flight record from Hokkaido, Japan, to Chicago in 1946; he was the Air Force's first Deputy Chief of Air Staff for Research and Development; he organized the Berlin airlift; in 1948 he returned to the United States as the first leader of the Strategic Air Command (SAC) at Offutt Air Force Base, Nebr., a command he held for nearly 10 years. SAC became the nerve center of a worldwide bomber-missile striking force.

During his command of SAC he built, from the remnants of World War II, an all-jet bomber force, manned and supported by professional airmen dedicated to the preservation of peace.

Under General LeMay's leadership and supervision, plans were laid for the development and integration of an intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) capability.

In July 1957 General LeMay was appointed Vice Chief of Staff of the U.S. Air Force and served in that capacity until July 1961, at which time he was appointed Air Force Chief of Staff, the post he now holds.

General LeMay has many of the world's highest military decorations including the American Distinguished Service Cross, the British Distinguished Flying Cross, and the French Legion of Honor.

General LeMay's distinguished record in war and peace has been recognized by many colleges and universities who have awarded him honorary doctorate degrees—among them Ohio State, University of Southern California, Creighton, Case Institute of Technology, and the University of Akron, Tufts, and the University of Virginia.

the University of Akron, Tufts, and the University of Virginia.

General LeMay will be present at the Air Force Academy commencement exercises June 3 and will fly into Riverton the morning of June 4.

President Lyndon B. Johnson recently reappointed General LeMay as Air Force Chief of Staff. The general will complete 35 years of service in February 1965.

WYOMING SPACE AGE CONFERENCE AND EXPOSITION—CUTLER-HAMMER PRESIDENT WILL SPEAK

RIVERTON.—E. B. Fitzgerald, president of Cutler-Hammer, Inc., will be the main banquet speaker at the second Wyoming Space Age Conference and Exposition here June 4, it was announced by Gov. Clifford P. Hansen.

Gen. Curtis E. LeMay, Air Force Chief of Staff, will provide the keynote address for the conference at a noon banquet.

A space-science conference with the theme "The Technological Revolution" will feature four leading industrial experts during the afternoon conference sponsored by the Wyoming Natural Resource Board.

Cutler-Hammer is the world's largest manufacturer of electrical controls. Cutler's Airborne Instruments Laboratory Division at Deer Park, Long Island, is a leader in research and manufacturing in electronic products with particular emphasis on complete aerospace systems and subsystems.

Cutler-Hammer is headquartered in Milwaukee.

Mr. Fitzgerald was elected president of Cutler-Hammer on November 18, 1963, and took office January 1, 1964, following the retirement of Philip Ryan.

Fitzgerald, 38, joined C-H in 1946 after receiving a degree in electrical engineering from the University of Michigan.

The young president worked in the development engineering, purchasing, sales and engineering departments before, in 1959, becoming vice president of engineering, a position he held until named administrative vice president in 1961. He was elected to the board of directors in 1962.

WYOMING SPACE AGE CONFERENCE AND EXPOSITION

RIVERTON.—A full-scale solid propellant Minuteman, latest in the family of U.S. intercontinental ballistic missiles, will be on display here June 3-7 as the heart of the second Wyoming Space Age Conference and Exposition.

The 100-foot high ICBM will be located outdoors in front of the Space Age Exposition hall at the Fremont County Fair Grounds.

Big day of the 5-day conference and exposition is Thursday, June 4, dubbed "Wyoming Day." The exposition will be dedicated at 11 a.m., Gen. Curtis E. LeMay of the U.S. Air Force will keynote the conference at a noon banquet. Four leading experts will discuss "The Technological Revolution" during the afternoon conference, and E. B. Fitzgerald, president of Cutler-Hammer, Inc., will be the principal evening banquet speaker.

There will be many other Air Force and industry exhibits displayed in the exposition hall throughout the 5 days.

The Wyoming Air National Guard will have a giant Constellation C-121-G transport plane in static display at the Riverton airport Thursday and Friday. The public will be allowed to inspect the giant craft inside and out.

Other Air Force exhibits indoors are an actual YLR-99 rocket engine, the powerplant for the X-15 aerospacecraft; an Atlas ICBM exhibit; a Titan ICBM exhibit; a Mercury capsule spacecraft exhibit; a B-52 bomber, F-104 fighter, X-15 aerospacecraft exhibit; and a B-70 bomber.